

Library

HEALTH
A-8DEC60
CR 53

Nantwich Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1959



To which is appended the Report
of the Chief Public Health
Inspector.

Nantwich Rural District

**A N N U A L
R E P O R T**


OF THE

**Medical Officer
of Health**

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 9

To which is appended the Report
of the Chief Public Health
Inspector.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29898742>

To the Chairman and Members of the Nantwich Rural District Council :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Nantwich Rural District for the year 1959.

The estimated population of 28,720 shows a small increase on that for the previous year with a corresponding slight increase in the Birth Rate, while the Death Rate has remained virtually unchanged.

Apart from an epidemic of measles (434 cases) there was no unusual incidence of infectious disease. Again no case of diphtheria was notified, but it is in no way to be inferred that immunisation against this disease is no longer necessary, and all parents are again urged to have their children protected. No case of poliomyelitis was notified, and whilst vaccination of children against this disease continues satisfactorily the response from the older age groups has been very discouraging.

It is noted with much satisfaction that the building programme of one bedroom bungalows is well under way and it is the Council's intention to continue with this scheme so long as the need is shown to exist.

Throughout the year many householders have taken the opportunity of modernising their homes by seeking improvement grants, and these, together with the standard grants, have proved very popular, and have been of real value in bringing up to date much of the substandard property in the district.

The Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board were successful during the very dry summer of 1959 in not only providing an unrestricted water supply in the district but in supplying a bulk supply to neighbouring authorities ; and more details will be found under the heading—Water Supplies—in the substance of the report.

Whilst the problem of bovine tuberculosis is being realistically tackled, the extent of contagious abortion in cattle would now appear to demand equal attention in order to eliminate another potential danger to Public Health. This matter is dealt with more fully in the report.

Again I would direct the Council's attention to the excellent report by the Chief Public Health Inspector and in particular that

section dealing with Meat Inspection which has become one of the main administrative problems of the department, and a financial one for the Council, imposing a burden which the Government should more fully acknowledge can be disproportionate to the financial resources of a Rural District such as this, with its intensive agricultural industry.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation and thanks for the valuable assistance given to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and I am happy to say that a most cordial relationship exists between all members of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be your obedient Servant,

R. KENNETH HAY,

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department.
Stapeley House,
Stapeley.

31st August, 1960.

Nantwich Rural District Council.

HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The Whole Council.

Chairman:—Councillor D. E. Morris.

Vice-Chairman:—Councillor W. C. Jones.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NANTWICH DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor F. E. Charlesworth	Councillor F. A. Moore
Councillor J. Dulson.	Councillor W. Richardson.
Councillor E. S. Dutton.	Councillor H. R. Marr.
Councillor C. W. Jones.	Councillor J. H. Williams.
Councillor Mrs. A. W. Dodd.	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer : Dr. R. Kenneth Hay, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector : John S. Townley,
M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : John Craven,
Cert. S.I.B., Cert. I of Housing.

Additional Public Health Inspector : Malcolm B. Elliott,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector : John H. Cookson
M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 28th February, 1959).

Additional Public Health Inspector: J. Russell Adderley,
M.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector: K. M. Jones,
Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (1st June, 1959).

Clerk: Philip Cornes.

Male Trainee: Michael H. Jackson

Junior Clerical Assistant/Shorthand Typist: Miss Janet Evans.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	....	....	100,823
Population	....	....	....	....	....	28,720
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1959)	....	....	....	....	....	8,968
Rateable value (1st April, 1960)	....	....	....	....	....	£268,017
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1960/61)	....	....	....	....	....	£1,075

The district is situated in the South East of Cheshire. It adjoins the County of Salop in the south and the County of Stafford in the east, and forms part of the alluvial plain of Cheshire. It surrounds the Borough of Crewe and Urban District of Nantwich. Whilst the area is predominantly agricultural, a large proportion of the population is to be found in those parishes contiguous to Crewe and Nantwich, in which towns they find their employment. The main source of employment in the Rural District is agriculture and industries allied with it. These take the form of Milk and Milk product factories, corn mills and agricultural engineering; the latter having increased locally with the mechanisation of farming. There is one clothing factory, which in the main employs female labour. There is virtually no unemployment in the area.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births						
Number	....	....	....	....	....	391
Rate per 1,000 population	....	....	....	....	....	13.61
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births						2.05
Still Births						
Number	....	....	....	....	....	12
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	....	....	....	....	....	29.78
Total Live and Still Births	....	....	....	....	....	403
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	11
Infant Mortality Rates						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	28.13
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	28.72
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	23.02
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	20.46
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	....	....	....	....	....	49.63
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)						
Number of deaths	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
				Total	Male	Female
Deaths	....	....	....	315	165	150
Corrected death rate per 1,000 of the resident population						
	....	....	....	....	....	10.97
Standardised death rate	....	....	....	....	....	11.19
Figure for England and Wales being	....	....	....	....	....	11.6

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

The Road Safety Officer has kindly supplied the following particulars :—

	1958	1959
Total number of accidents	239	253
Persons Killed		
Children under 5 years	1	—
Children aged 5 to 15 years	1	—
Persons over 15 years	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Persons Injured		
Children under 5 years (serious)	—	1
Children under 5 years (slight)	—	3
Children aged 5 to 15 years (serious)	2	1
Children aged 5 to 15 years (slight)	5	4
Persons over 15 years (serious)	11	15
Persons over 15 years (slight)	121	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	139	139
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The following weather conditions for the year have been kindly supplied by the Principal of the Cheshire School of Agriculture, Reaseheath, Nantwich :—

Climatic Data—1959

Month	Rainfall in inches	Air Temperature in degrees F.	
		Maximum	Minimum
January	2.90	51.5	19.5
February .....	.255	60	24.5
March	1.255	60	29.5
April	3.43	66	31.5
May	1.42	76	30
June	1.945	82	38
July	1.865	85	40
August .....	.514	86	37
September .....	.14	82	30
October	2.465	78	29.5
November	3.135	61.5	22
December	4.615	55	30

Total rainfall 1959—23.939 inches.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	4
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	23	37
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	28	24	52
Coronary disease, Angina	28	19	47
Hypertension with heart disease	5	9	14
Other heart disease	18	27	45
Other circulatory disease	5	4	9
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	4	5	9
Bronchitis	11	3	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	16	28
Motor Vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	6	1	7
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total (all causes)	165	150	315

There was no cause of unusual or excessive mortality.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24	36	60
------------------------------------	----	----	----

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Year of Immunisation and Vaccination	IMMUNISATION		VACCINATION	
	Primary Immunisation	Re- Immunisation	Primary	Re- Vaccination
1954	.... 225	506	205	41
1955	.... 134	186	218	30
1956	.... 124	76	196	61
1957	.... 280	89	191	27
1958	.... 260	63	225	44
1959	.... 183	195	168	20

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

When in September, 1958, the scheme was extended to include persons up to and including the age of 25 the initial response was most encouraging. The age group was further extended to the age of 40 but the response by the general public in this age group is quite apathetic. It must be emphasized again that poliomyelitis is not a disease only confined to childhood and all young adults should be encouraged to take advantage of the facilities provided for their protection.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Although the Public Health Laboratory Service directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health can meet all needs for bacteriological investigation, it is not always practicable, because of the distances involved, to make use of the Laboratories at Manchester and Birkenhead.

Whilst the Laboratory at Birkenhead accepts samples of milk, water, and ice-cream for analysis the arrangements introduced with the Group Laboratory of the South Cheshire Hospital Management Committee in 1956 for accepting other bacteriological specimens continues, and the service given is much appreciated.

The Chemical analysis of water is undertaken by the County Analyst to whom a fee is payable.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The service is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. During the year 1959 an all round increase in the work performed by the ambulance service was again recorded. The service conveyed 11,820 patients to and from hospitals, out-patient clinics, etc. The total mileage covered was 111,083 miles whilst 2,862 journeys were undertaken. This compares with 11,558 patients, 110,218 miles and 2,946 journeys for the preceding year.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public or private swimming baths or pools in this area.

NURSING SERVICES

Most valuable work continues to be carried out by the 15 Nurse/Midwives serving the District. Apart from a few minor alterations in the districts no major changes took place during the year.

For information purposes a detailed list of Nurses and Health Visitors with the parishes they cover, is shown in Appendix I.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Ophthalmic Clinic at the Barker Street Welfare Centre is available to all school children, and children under five.

The Ante-Natal Clinic staffed by County Midwives is held at the above centre.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is held at the Crewe Memorial Hospital.

The Paediatric Clinic is held at the Stalbridge Road and Ludford Street School Clinics, in Crewe.

The Orthopaedic Clinic is run in conjunction with the Orthopaedic out-patients Department of the Oswestry Hospital, and is held at the British Railways Rooms, Nantwich Road, Crewe.

A clinic for dental treatment for mothers, school children and children under five years, is held at the Barker Street Welfare Centre, Nantwich.

HOSPITALS.

General hospitals at Crewe, Nantwich, and Hartshill in Staffordshire, serve the Rural District, with the old Isolation Hospital now known as Alvaston being available for convalescent cases.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases in the Rural Area are accepted at the Crewe Isolation Hospital, which has met all needs during the year.

The Maternity Hospital at The Cliffe, Wybunbury, together with the Maternity Hospital at Linden Grange, Crewe, and the Maternity wards at the Barony Hospital, Nantwich, are available to the Rural District.

Hospitalisation of tuberculous patients is at Hefferston Grange within the County of Cheshire, and the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium within the County of Salop. In addition, there is within the Rural District at Wrenbury a rehabilitation centre for tuberculous patients, who are trained in light industrial occupations.

MORTUARY FACILITIES.

The arrangements made with the South Cheshire Hospital Management Committee for the use of the mortuary at the Barony Hospital, Nantwich, have worked satisfactorily and continued to meet the needs of the Rural District.

DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection is carried out at homes of patients suffering from infectious diseases, as and when required. Arrangements for the steam disinfection of bedding and clothing, etc., are made with the South Cheshire Hospital Management Committee, the work being carried out at the Crewe Isolation Hospital.

CAMPING SITES

There is only one approved camping site in the district which is situated in the parish of Church Minshull and is licenced for twenty vans. Whilst previously there have been no complaints, drainage problems have recently arisen which must receive attention if the terms of the licence are to be complied with.

The siting of individual vans has, however, met with some opposition, but so long as the law permits this type of dwelling, control under the Town and Country Planning Acts, seems to be the most effective means of limiting their use.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The close liaison between the Council, the Divisional Health Committee, the Local Health Authority, and the County Welfare Department continued to make it possible to administer Section 47 without legal proceedings. In many cases, the provision of a Home Help made it possible for aged persons to continue residence in their own homes, in their own familiar environment.

The Council were not called upon to undertake funeral arrangements under Section 50 of this Act during the year under review.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER INSECT PESTS

No Council or private houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which deals with this matter is attached hereto.

SCHOOLS

There were no schools closed during the year as a result of infectious diseases or epidemics

SHOPS ACTS.

The District Council is responsible for enforcement of provisions relating to the health and comfort of shop workers with respect to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences, and the requirements in this connection are being adequately complied with.

NUTRITION

No action under this heading has been taken by this Council, but the Welfare Centres at Audlem, Haslington, Shavington, Wistaston and Wrenbury, under the supervision of the Divisional Health Committee, have continued to do valuable work in this respect.

SHELL-FISH

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in this district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Whilst this matter is dealt with more fully in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, I would like to make reference under the above heading to contagious abortion. Whilst progress has been made towards the elimination of bovine tuberculosis by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the problem of contagious abortion in cattle, which is primarily considered a matter of animal health, has also a direct bearing on Public Health when milk from such animals is consumed without heat treatment.

The true incidence of undulant fever, so ^{caused} ~~called~~ in this country, is unknown, as the disease is not compulsorily notifiable, but that hundreds of cases occur annually is undisputed. Existing legislation fails to protect the public from this disease, which will prevail so long as milk can be sold without heat treatment. This applies in the case of tuberculin tested milk which, whilst it may be free from tuberculosis, is liable to be infected from other sources. This is a national problem and little progress can be expected until such time as the source of infection on the farm is eliminated.

One realises the economic implications of such a programme, but the time must now be opportune for a positive Government policy directed towards the elimination of this disease. Until such time as this can be achieved those people who prefer raw milk should realise that the only "safe," as distinct from "clean," milk, is that which has been subjected to approved heat treatment.

WATER SUPPLIES

This Rural District, which has always been in the forefront with respect to water supplies, and has a record of which it can

be justly proud, surrendered with some regret many of its responsibilities to the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board in 1947, realising that the formation of such an undertaking would better serve the needs of this and surrounding districts. The Board tackled a most difficult problem and succeeded where individual authorities, acting on their own, would surely have failed. On the 18th September, 1959, the Hurleston Works of the River Dee Scheme was officially opened. Provision was made at Fron, near Llangollen, to extract some 8 million gallons of water per day and arrangements were made to carry this water by canal to the Hurleston reservoir where treatment is carried out.

The daily output from these works is now in the region of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 million gallons, and of this 57% is for domestic use, 13% to meet the needs of Agriculture, and allowing for a 5% for bulk supply to other authorities, the remainder is consumed by industry. The measure of the success of the scheme is illustrated by the fact that during the drought of 1959 this was one of the few areas where no water restrictions were imposed and the Board was able to augment the supply of our less fortunate neighbours.

The introduction of this new source of supply has necessitated a reversal of flow in many of the old existing mains, and this, coupled with the increase in demand has tended in some instances to dislodge deposits from the old pipes. This is a finding which is not uncommon under the circumstances but the Board hopes it will be only of a temporary nature.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, against 30 last year, and no cases of Diphtheria were notified.

Eight cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 7 of which were Pulmonary ; these exclude Inward Transfers.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis continued. All secondary schools were visited during the year and parents of children over the age of 13 years were given the opportunity of having them protected.

It has been the practice in the past to X-Ray by means of Mass Miniature Radiography all those children who were shown to be tuberculin positive. This practice has now been discontinued and only those children who react strongly will have an X-Ray and this will be carried out at the Chest Clinic.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED (including Inward Transfers) AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

Age Periods	New Cases and Transfers				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non Resp.		Resp.		Non Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—.....	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	5	3	—	1	5	—	—	—

TOTAL CASES—9.

DEATHS—5.

Number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year 1959 :

Males		Females	
Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary
64	12	52	26

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. G. T. Jury) provides the following information with respect to Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Housing :—

The provision of new Sewage Disposal Works for the Haslington area of the Rural District was completed and the official opening took place on the 15th July, 1959.

At Wistaston the construction of major extensions to the existing works to serve Wistaston, Willaston and Shavington continued throughout the year and are now in use and virtually completed.

The contract for sewerage of the Dig Lane area of Shavington, Wybunbury and Hough was put in hand and with the installation of the pumping machinery early in 1960 will be in operation.

The Council has been able to give detailed attention to the improvement of drainage conditions in the village areas and complete drainage schemes for Audlem and Wybunbury are being

designed with preliminary investigation on a scheme for Bunbury and District. It is hoped eventually to continue with schemes covering Stapeley, and Wrenbury and District.

Investigations have proceeded with respect to improvements regarding the Gresty Brook Sewer and by arrangement with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Crewe Corporation, a detailed scheme is to be prepared.

The Council gave further consideration to the adoption of a closet conversion scheme and towards the end of the year approved a scheme to contribute half the cost (up to a maximum of £20) towards expenses incurred by owners in converting pail closets to W.C.s.

HOUSING

During the year 67 new dwellings were completed by private enterprise. The Council limited their proposals to small bungalow development and plans were put in hand for the erection of 48 bungalows as follows :—

Stapeley	4
Bunbury	6
Willaston	4
Haslington	14
Audlem	12
Wistaston	8

To date the 4 at Stapeley are nearing completion and construction on the 6 at Bunbury is about to be commenced.

Crewe Corporation continued to develop land on their boundary within this Authority and the total of these houses is now 243 at Wistaston and 44 at Woolstanwood.

The Council continued to consider applications for Improvement Grants at their discretion under the Housing Acts, and during the year this scheme was augmented by the implementation of "Standard Grants," whereby a grant is available to owners who improve their property by the installation of bath, washbasin, W.C., hot water and satisfactory food storage accommodation.

During the year Discretionary Grants were approved covering 39 properties and amounting to £9,320, whilst applications covering 25 properties were received in respect of Standard Grants.

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE SHOWING INCIDENCE
OF CASES IN VARIOUS AGE PERIODS AMONG
CIVILIANS :—**

		Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	TOTALS
Under 1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	6
1—	—	—	—	—	3	40	—	1	44
2—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	36
3—	—	—	—	—	2	52	—	—	54
4—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	1	56
5—	—	10	—	2	236	—	—	—	248
10—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	9
15—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
20—	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	8
35—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
45—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
65+	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals		4	13	8	10	434	1	11	481

APPENDIX I.

NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS SERVING THE NANTWICH RURAL DISTRICT.

Nurses	Parishes
Mrs. L. C. JONES, The Grove, Acton. Tel. No. Nantwich 65571.	Acton, Austerson, Baddiley, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Edleston, Faddiley, Henhull, Hurleston, Stoke, Wardle.
Mrs. E. C. HURST, Conniston, Bunbury Heath, Tarporley. Tel. No. Bunbury 367.	Alraham, Bunbury, Calveley, Haughton, Peckforton, Ridley, Spurstow.
Mrs. R. E. FORT, Laundry Cottage, Rookery Park, Worleston, Nantwich. Tel. No. Nantwich 65941.	Aston-Juxta-Mondrum, Cholmondeston, Leighton, Church Minshull, Minshull Vernon, Poole, Wettenhall, Woolstanwood, Worleston.
Miss M. H. HUNTER, The Gables, Audlem. Tel. No. Audlem 422.	Audlem, Buerton, Hankelow, Newhall (part), Coole Pilate.
Mrs. E. WEATHERALL, 27, Cresswellshaw Road, Alsager. Tel. No. Alsager 67.	Barthomley.
Mrs. FEATHER, 21, Edwards Avenue, Shavington. Tel. No. Crewe 7234.	Basford, Chorlton, Hough, Rope, Shavington - cum - Gresty, Weston, Wybunbury (small part).
Miss A. JONES, Mill Grove, Bulkeley. Tel. No. Broxton 31.	Bickerton, Bulkeley, Egerton.
Miss M. A. EDWARDS, 2, Back Lane, Walgherton. Tel. No. Wybunbury 345.	Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley-cum-Wrinehill, Doddington, Hather-ton, Hunsterson, Lea, Walgherton, Wybunbury (part).
Miss W. A. GEORGE, Council Houses, Newhall Lane, Aston, Newhall. Tel. No. Aston 286.	Broomhall, Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley, Marbury-cum-Quoisley (part), Newhall (part), Norbury (part), Sound, Woodcott, Wrenbury-cum-Frith.
Miss M. BROCKLEHURST, Bickley Moss, Whitchurch. Tel. No. Cholmondeley 268.	Cholmondeley, Chorley, Marbury-cum-Quoisley (part), Norbury (part).
Miss D. WILLIAMS, 33, Cartwright Road, Haslington. Tel. No. Crewe 2693.	Crewe Green, Haslington.

Miss E. REILLY,
41, London Road,
Nantwich.
Tel. No. Nantwich 65570.

Batherton, Stapeley, Willaston (small part).

Miss E. M. DEANE,
5, Elworth Street,
Sandbach.
Tel. No. Sandbach 256.

Warmingham.

Miss O. M. HEATH,
Hawthorn Cottage,
Church Road, Malpas.
Tel. No. Malpas 96.

Wirswall.

Mrs. H. M. BURGESS,
34, Elm Close,
Wistaston.
Tel. No. Crewe 2431.

Wistaston, Willaston (part).

Health Visitors

Mrs. F. G. KIRKHAM,
St. Bees,
Marsh Lane,
Nantwich.
(no phone).

Acton, Baddiley, Baddington,
Prindley, Broomhall, Bulkeley,
Runbury, Burland, Cholmondeley,
Chorley, Edleston, Faddiley, Haugh-
ton, Hurleston, Marbury - cum -
Quoisley, Norbury, Peckforton,
Ridley, Sound, Spurstow, Stoke,
Wirswall, Woodcott, Wrenbury-cum-
Frith.

Miss E. M. SCOTT,
The Dowery,
Welfare Centre,
Barker Street,
Nantwich.
Tel. No. Nantwich 65360.

Alpraham, Aston - Juxta - Mondrum,
Calveley, Cholmondeston, Henhull,
Leighton, Church Minshull, Minshull
Vernon, Poole, Wardle, Wettenhall,
Woolstanwood, Worleston.

Miss D. GRIFFITHS,
The Gables,
Heathfield Road,
Audlem.
(no phone).

Audlem, Austerson, Batherton, **GASFO**
Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Buerton,
Checkley - cum - Wrinehill, Chorlton,
Coole Pilate, Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley,
Doddington, Hankelow, Hatherton,
Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Newhall,
Stapeley, Walgherton, Wybunbury.

Mrs. A. CLAYTON,
7, Crewe Street,
Crewe.

Barthomley, Basford, Crewe Green,
Shavington - cum - Gresty, Weston,
Haslington. Rope, Warmingham,
Winterley.

Mrs. A. JONES,
Lyle Villas,
Caergwrle,
Near Wrexham.

Bickerton, Egerton.

Miss R. WALCH,
28, Park Road,
Willaston.
(no phone).

Willaston, Wisaston.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959

Public Health Department,
Stapeley House,
Stapeley,
Nantwich.

To the Chairman and Members of the Nantwich Rural District
Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in contributing to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959.

The only change in staff during the year occurred on the resignation of an Additional Public Health Inspector on the 28th of February, 1959, his successor commencing duty on the 1st June, 1959. The depletion of staff for three months added to the growing burden of meat inspection overtime, which was further aggravated by staff deficiencies owing to annual leave.

Meat inspection continued at 14 slaughterhouses and 100% service was maintained. It will be appreciated that this branch of our work is something that cannot be put off to suit our convenience, and being so exacting is a constant drain on the resources of the department.

New slaughterhouse legislation called for much time and consideration which culminated in the submission of the Council's Slaughterhouse Report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food before the end of the year.

It is hoped that improvement grants, together with the Council's conversion grant, will accelerate the elimination of pail closets, and so reduce the very heavy costs of nightsoil collection and disposal they entail.

It became evident during the year that action for demolition of individual unfit houses has temporarily exceeded the availability of suitable alternative accommodation for rehousing the occupiers involved, particularly in accordance with their desires as to locality, which is aggravated by the scattered nature of the district. Whilst the problem will be overcome no doubt to some extent by expediting the programmes adopted for new housing schemes, it is felt that a higher priority for, and a more forceful policy of reletting of casual vacancies in these cases, is necessary.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Public Health Act, 1936	....	....	....	....	....	1,292
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	....	....	....	....	....	126
Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	471
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (including Meat Inspection)	....	....	....	....	....	3,729
Factories Acts 1937 to 1959	....	....	....	....	....	125
National Assistance Act, 1948	....	....	....	....	....	17
Water Act, 1945	....	....	....	....	....	101
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954/58	....	....	....	....	....	24
Slaughterhouse Act, 1958	....	....	....	....	....	116
Cheshire County Council Act, 1953	....	....	....	....	....	5
Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	28
Clean Air Act, 1956	....	....	....	....	....	26
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	....	....	....	....	....	219
Pet Animals Act, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other Visits	....	....	....	....	....	61

NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Preliminary Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	71
Preliminary Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	60
Statutory Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	27
Statutory Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	21

Thirteen Statutory Notices were served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and 3 dustbins were supplied by the Council in default.

No legal proceedings were necessary in connection with the above.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

Preliminary Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	26
Preliminary Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	48
(including notices served in previous years)						

Legal Proceedings :

Legal proceedings were taken under Sections 8, and 105, and also the Council's Byelaws against a slaughterhouse occupier, and the owner and an employee of a knacker yard under Section 8 ; with respect to the consignment of an animal to the slaughterhouse which was intended for delivery to a knacker yard.

Fines totalling £160 were imposed by the Magistrates and the slaughterhouse licence was cancelled. On appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions the fines were upheld, but the slaughterhouse licence was restored.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The usual enquiries and investigations were made into cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, there being 69 visits for this purpose.

Disinfection was carried out when necessary, and careful attention was given to the exclusion of school contacts and the control of food handlers.

Twenty-three specimens were submitted to the laboratory in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The search for rats and mice is carried out simultaneously with the administration of other legislation which requires inspection at all types of premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

The scheme for treatment of business premises under contract continues to work satisfactorily, and schools are treated at the request of the Education Authority on a cost plus basis, when necessary.

Sewage works and refuse disposal tips are kept under constant supervision and are treated as required. A farm survey is in progress for this and other purposes and it is evident that private action by occupiers themselves is achieving satisfactory results.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging service as we know it today, developed after the last war and covered the whole of the rural district early in the year 1948.

The area was divided originally into 8 scavenging districts, each having a fair proportion of nightsoil to contend with weekly, in addition to the removal of household refuse fortnightly.

The operation of the scheme at the end of 1949 was based on an establishment of 43 men and 9 Karrier Bantam Refuse Collectors, convertible for nightsoil collection, and is still operated by the same number of men and vehicles.

Collection and disposal of nightsoil has always been a crippling factor in the scheme, but fortunately the number of pail closets has gradually been reduced by voluntary conversion to water carriage over the past 10 years from approximately 3,614 to 2,500.

As the scheme was developed on the basis of 8 scavenging districts each with a comparatively small-load capacity vehicle it has been possible to regroup these to cater for the household refuse from the extensive new housing developments that have taken, and are still taking place, as nightsoil has diminished, and so continue with the same labour and transport establishment.

Refuse disposal facilities have never involved any heavy expenditure and I believe our position by land filling is secure for many years to come ; although some additional cost in control must be expected in the future.

The existing nightsoil composting lagoons should continue to dispose of nightsoil which it is hoped will be steadily reduced in quantity, and should do so if a forceful policy of closet conversion is maintained.

AGRICULTURE (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) ACT, 1956.

Administration of Sections 3 and 5 of this Act which deals with Sanitary Conveniences on farms continued during the year, the question of rodent control and scavenging being investigated at the same time.

The position at the end of the year with regard to Sanitary Conveniences was as follows :—

Total number of farms	1,475
Percentage already surveyed	33
Percentage surveyed which were found to be satisfactory	28
Percentage surveyed which were found to be inadequate	12
Percentage where accommodation is not required, i.e., no employees or all members of own family	60

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year, attention has been given to premises in the area not connected to the Mid. and South East Cheshire Water Board mains, and in particular those with previously satisfactory and doubtful supplies. In this connection 42 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead, for bacteriological examination.

The position, excluding estate supplies at the end of 1959, is summarised as follows :—

Premises with bad supplies	....	....	....	....	....	15
Premises with suspicious supplies	....	....	....	....	....	12
Premises with no supplies within a reasonable distance	....					1
Private supplies maintaining good sample results	....	....				8

A private supply in the Parish of Peckforton which has been the subject of concern for several years was kept under constant observation during the year to ensure efficient chlorination of the supply prior to distribution to the 5 premises being served, in this area, and others in an adjoining Rural District.

The water at two cottages in the Parish of Wettenhall originating from an estate supply in the Northwich Rural area was found to be unsatisfactory. Arrangements were made in conjunction with that authority to supply water to these properties along with others by tanker pending reorganisation of this supply.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

The following is a copy of the table forwarded by the Ministry of Labour for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to Factories :—

Part I of the Act

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1.—Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	7	9	—	—
2.—Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	123	126	9	—
3.—Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	21	4	—	—
Total	151	139	9	—

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	1	—	—
Total	13	12	1	—	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Frequent visits were made to all the industrial concerns in the district regarding the administration of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, and all excessive smoke emissions were dealt with informally.

Details of a proposed Smoke Control Area which will affect certain domestic properties on the fringe of this district were received from the adjoining County Borough of Crewe. The properties concerned were inspected and consideration was still being given to the proposal at the end of the year.

HOUSING

Action to secure demolition of unfit houses continued steadily throughout the year, but it will be noted that the number dealt with administratively is still appreciably greater than the number actually demolished. This is due to slow rehousing and to the reluctance of owners to carry out actual demolition until threatened with action in default. There are some 36 houses vacant awaiting demolition and an effort is being made to deal with several each month by the service of notice indicating a date by which time the Council will enter and carry out this work, and by this means slow, but steady progress, is being made. A number of cases exist where the houses are vacant but demolition has to be postponed until adjoining premises are vacated. The first half of the ten year programme is completed, leaving 185 houses to be demolished during the next five years, 88 of which are already subject to orders, the remaining 97 having to be dealt with. The number of houses remaining in the reconditioning category is 90, being approximately half those in the original survey, the balance having been reconditioned, many with the encouragement of improvement grants. There will no doubt be a number of houses which have fallen into the reconditioning and demolition categories since

the original survey and appropriate action will be taken as these are found. It follows from the above that to complete the second half of the programme, attention must be directed in particular to rehousing and securing final execution of demolition orders.

There are 39 cases involving aged persons which are the subject of demolition orders where operation has been postponed during their lifetime. The policy of making such agreements with respect to aged persons, where conditions allow, has operated for some time as it is felt that to uproot such cases would cause a greater hardship than the sub-standard conditions being endured. With the present bungalow building programmes it is hoped that enough small units of accommodation will eventually become available to induce aged persons to move to this type of accommodation in their own localities, which should reduce the number of houses with a demolition date at present undetermined.

The following is a summary of the action taken under the Housing Act, 1957, during the year under review.

Notice to Appear, Section 16	....	....	....	....	....	22
Demolition Orders made	....	....	....	....	....	18
Demolition Orders made but suspended for duration of current occupation (aged persons)	....	....	....	....	....	6
Undertakings accepted not to relet until brought up to standard	....	....	....	....	....	2
Closing Orders made	....	....	....	....	....	4
Number of families rehoused in Council Houses	....	....	....	....	....	4
Houses demolished	....	....	....	....	....	9
Houses closed	....	....	....	....	....	2
Houses reconstructed in consequence of formal action	....	....	....	....	....	3

General Position of Housing since operation of Housing Acts.

Total houses demolished	....	....	....	....	....	123
Total houses closed	....	....	....	....	....	12
Houses vacant, awaiting Demolition	....	....	....	....	....	36
Houses occupied by aged people (life tenancies)	....	....	....	....	....	39
Awaiting rehousing	....	....	....	....	....	29

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, continues in force as the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957 for enforcing good hygienic practice.

Inspection of food premises and stalls (which include mobile shops, etc.) have continued throughout the year and generally the standards of hygiene and cleanliness have been found to be good.

Where serious infringement of the Regulations occurred and subsequent visits had shown that no attempt had been made to improve matters a written notice was served. The following table shows the number of such notices issued during the year and the number complied with.

Number of notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Number of notices complied with (including notices served in previous year)	....	....	....	....	....	....	48

In a number of cases work was in progress at the end of the year.

The education of food handlers was dealt with mainly at their place of work, reliance being placed on regular inspection to keep personnel up to the required standard.

The following table shows the number of food premises in the area, 475 visits having been paid to such premises.

Registered Premises:—

Manufacture of ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	3
Storage and sale of ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	75
Preparation or manufacture of sausage or pressed, potted or preserved meat, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	6
Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	22

Other Premises :—

Grocery, Greengrocery, Confectionery and Sweets	....	....	....	....	....	....	121
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Wet Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cafés, Restaurants, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
School Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Canteens (Factories, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Licensed Premises—Full Licence	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
—Off Licence	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Poultry Dressing and Plucking	....	....	....	....	....	....	6

Hawkers registered under Section 144 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953	41
---	------	------	------	----

The majority of shops sell a variety of commodities as may be expected in a Rural District, the “Village Store,” selling practically everything, being most common in the more sparsely populated parts of the area.

The following articles of food were condemned during the year at premises other than slaughterhouses :—

	cwt.	lbs.	ozs.
Bacon		5	12
Preserves		5	7
Syrup		2	0
Sugar		2	0
Suet		28	0
Condiments		3	0
Vegetables	1	64	0
Canned Meat	1	34	4
Canned Fish		5	1½
Canned Milk		2	0
Canned Soup		27	2
Canned Vegetables		4	3
Canned Fruit		47	3
	4	6	0½

FOOD POISONING

Enquiries were made into a number of case of food poisoning during the year, the following details of which are taken from the Annual Return of Food Poisoning to the Ministry of Health.

Food poisoning notifications as returned to the Reg.									
General	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Cases otherwise ascertained	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0
Fatal cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0

Particulars of Outbreaks

Agent	Number of outbreaks		Number of cases		Total No. of cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Staphylococci	6	—	9	—	9

Single Cases

	Number of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Ascertained	
Staphylococci	1	—	1

Salmonella Infections, NOT Food Borne

Salmonella (type)	Single cases	Total No. of cases
Typhi-Murium	1	1

The six family outbreaks, involving nine persons, was spread over an area including that of a neighbouring local authority, in whose area also a number of cases were notified. Enquiries revealed

that all persons affected had eaten vanilla slices prepared by a bakery in that area. Subsequent investigation showed that all cases occurred in persons eating slices prepared from a portion of the mixture which had not been refrigerated. Laboratory results eventually indicated that one of the employees who was responsible for preparing the mixes could have been the cause of the infection.

No probable source of infection was discovered in either of the other two cases.

ICE CREAM

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, came into operation on the 27th April, 1959. These Regulations consolidate and amend previous legislation and require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods or sterilised and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. Certain types of ice lollies which are sufficiently acid are exempt from the requirements as to pasteurisation or sterilisation.

There are 75 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Three premises are registered for manufacture and sale, but only one is in regular production this being by the cold mix process and regular inspection of all these premises has been maintained entailing 135 visits.

There were 96 samples of ice-cream taken with the following results :—

Grade 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Grade 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Grade 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Five ice lolly samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

MILK

All milk retailed in this area must be sold under one of the special designations “Pasteurised”, “Sterilised”, or “Tuberculin Tested” as a result of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1956.

The following Licences to use special designations were issued by the Council :—

Dealers Licences

Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	40

Supplementary Dealers Licences

Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	11

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, came into operation on the 8th March, 1959, and re-enacted with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954. These Regulations control the hygienic production of milk, and provide for the registration of dairies and distributors. There are 22 dairies and 49 distributors registered and 44 inspections were carried out with respect to same.

During the year 27 routine samples were taken with the following results :—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	8	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	....	....	....	9	0
Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	5	1
Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	3	0

The unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk, failed the methylene blue test. Advice was given to both the dairymen concerned and no further action was found necessary.

Three samples of tuberculin tested milk, farm bottled by a producer in this area, were affected with brucella abortus. Investigations were carried out at the farm and 14 samples were taken from the herd during 1959. Enquiries continued into 1960, when the two offending cows were isolated, and the producer undertook not to sell any of the affected milk without heat-treatment.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Fourteen slaughterhouses were licensed and used in the district, two less than in the previous year. In one case the occupier failed to renew his application, and in the other case the application was refused because the premises had been converted for other use.

The fourteen remaining slaughterhouses may be classified as follows :—

- (a) Premises used by wholesalers, the bulk of whose meat is sold outside the Rural District 3
- (b) Premises used in conjunction with shops outside the Rural District 6
- (c) Premises primarily supplying shops within the Rural District 5

The percentage of animals slaughtered at (c) was 9.6% and whilst this is low it must be remembered that many of the shops referred to at (b) have retail distribution facilities in the rural area, as have a number of shops supplied by (a) ; furthermore, local slaughtering facilities are a vital asset to the agricultural industry. It is estimated that only approximately 30% of the animals slaughtered are required for consumption in this Rural District.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, came into operation on the 1st January, 1959, in relation to new slaughterhouses and are designed to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in connection with the construction and operation of slaughterhouses and the handling of meat. Certain regulations dealing principally with construction and equipment will not come into operation in respect of existing slaughterhouses until dates appointed by the Minister for each local authority district.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, also came into operation on the 1st January, 1959, and re-enact, with certain modifications and additions, existing legislation . One of the principal new provisions is that which requires the use of a stunning pen for adult cattle. Special precautions also have to be taken with horned cattle and fractious animals ; and during severe weather conditions animals are not to be kept in fields awaiting slaughter.

The report on slaughterhouse facilities required by section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the 19th November, 1959. In the report the Council reviewed the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities and the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements. Individual reports were included on 14 slaughterhouses in use, 2 not in use but for which a licence was in force during the previous 12 months and 3 proposed new premises. One of the proposed new slaughterhouses was to replace one already existing, if the latter be found incapable of being brought up to standard for economic or other reasons. Another slaughterhouse occupier made representation to the Minister after the report had been submitted, in which he stated his intention of amending various proposals for altering his present buildings, and to construct a new slaughterhall and hanging room adjacent to the existing premises.

After consultation with various organisations representing the interests concerned and neighbouring local authorities the Council decided that existing and probable future requirements of the district would be met by those slaughterhouses already available plus the new ones contemplated.

The date recommended to the Minister for the Construction Regulations to come into force in this district was the 2nd November, 1962.

Licences were issued with respect to 51 slaughtermen.

During the year 34,250 animals were slaughtered, a decrease of 1,666 animals (4.6%) on last year, and 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was maintained. This work involved 3,047 visits to the 14 slaughterhouses operating in the district and a great number of these had to be made outside normal office hours, in the early mornings, the evenings, and with a regular week-end rota of duty.

The table set out below gives the details of carcasses inspected and meat condemned.

Carcasses Inspected and Meat Condemned

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Number killed	2,176	2,238	5,455	14,201	10,180	34,250
Number inspected	2,176	2,238	5,455	14,201	10,180	34,250

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole Carcasses condemned	14	53	131	59	107	364
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,093	1,358	31	3,483	1,396	7,361
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	50.9	63.5	3.0	24.2	14.8	22.6

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcasses condemned	10	12	1	4	—	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	151	285	—	333	—	769
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.4	13.2	0.02	2.4	—	2.3

The estimated total weight of meat condemned was 72 tons 10½ cwts.

Condemned meat is disposed of privately by occupiers of the slaughterhouses through trade channels after staining with a green dye. A certificate of voluntary surrender is signed which specifies the arrangements made by him for its disposal. Suitable condemned livers are sold by one slaughterhouse occupier to a firm dealing in glands and organs for pharmaceutical purposes. Such livers are not stained green, but a return is sent to the local authority in whose area this firm is situated showing the number of livers so consigned, of which there were 753½ during 1959.

Being an agricultural area with a very heavy animal population casualties have frequently to be dealt with, and this results in a high percentage of meat condemned with a wide range of causes.

Cysticercus bovis was found in 33 carcasses and all were detained in cold store for the prescribed period before being released for human consumption. The following table shows the percentage affected and how these were divided between cows and other cattle.

	Animals Inspected	Number Affected	Percentage Affected
Cows	2,238	8	0.4%
Other Cattle	2,176	25	1.1%
Total	4,414	33	0.7%

The higher percentage of cattle other than cows affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* will be noted and continues to cause concern and disappointment in the trade due to the marked effect the refrigeration treatment has on the quality of the meat.

CANAL BOATS

No visits were made to the canals during the year, which are now primarily used by pleasure craft.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One such trade exists in the district and regular inspections indicate that it is being carried on without nuisance.

SHOPS ACTS

During routine inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations the requirements of these Acts were found to be generally complied with.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN S. TOWNLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

3rd August, 1960.

